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EXAMINER

ROBINSON, GRETA LEE

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2167

DATE MAILED: 03/04/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/298,453

Applicant(s)

BAIN ET AL.

Examiner

Cong-Lac Huynh

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 August 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is responsive to communications: response filed 8/13/04 to the application filed on 4/13/99.
2. Claims 1-24 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 11, 18 are independent claims.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1-24 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guedalia (US Pat No. 6,356,283 B1, 3/12/02, filed 6/10/98, priority 11/26/97) in view of Beri et al. (US Pat No. 6,141,018, 10/31/00, filed 3/12/97).

Regarding independent claim 1, Guedalia discloses:

- sending a request by the browser to a server for a description of a page that includes a specification of the image and a size, and location of active region within the image and specifying actions to be performed in response to input events directed to the active region (figure 4, #70-72: the displayed HTML page having an image that a user can click on shows that a request is sent from a browser to a server for a description of a HTML page and an input event – user clicking -- directed to the active region; figure 4, #74-76: extracting the mouse pointer coordinates where user clicks and sending these coordinates to server shows that in response to an input event – user clicking – directed to the active region, the size and the location of the active region is specified)
- receiving from the server in response to the request a description of the requested page (figure 4, #78-84: the server sends a new HTML page with image data to the client shows that the description of the requested page for displaying the image is sent to client; col 21, line 20 to col 22, line 61: the image map parameters included in the mouse coordinates to show the change of the image according to different commands applied on the image; col 19, lines 35-49 and figure 4: image maps enable a browser to extract the coordinates of the location of the mouse pointer when the user clicks on the mouse, and send these coordinates back to the server)
- passing the input event by the browser to the viewer when the input event is detected by the browser during display of the page (figure 4, #72-76: the user

clicking on the image, which is the input event on action region, is detected during display of the page since the mouse pointer coordinates where user clicks are extracted and sent to the server)

Guedalia does not explicitly disclose:

- an invocation of a viewer in the description of a web page sent to a client computer for display a requested image
- instantiating a viewer by a client computer for display an image included in the description of the web page
- storing by the viewer representation of active regions within the image in image-relative coordinates along with indications of the actions to be performed in response to input events directed to the active regions
- determining an action specified for performance in response to the input event to the action region and calling for performance of the determined action when the viewer determines that the input event was input to a position within the image corresponding to the active region

Beri discloses displaying an animated marquee object as a part of the hypertext document (abstract, col 1, lines 60-67, col 3, lines 20-26) and:

- an invocation of a viewer in the description of a web page sent to a client computer for display a requested image (col 5, lines 13-40: "the animated marquee is implemented as an ActiveX Object ...the Web browser *invokes the HTML viewer* to display an HTML document...when the URL identifies another HTML document, the marquee object *then invokes the HTML viewer....*")

- instantiating a viewer by a client computer for display an image included in the description of the web page (col 5, lines 13-40: "...When *the HTML document 504* contains an *<object>* tag that identifies the *marquee object* class, the *HTML viewer instantiates the marquee object 503* ...")
- determining an action specified for performance in response to the input event to the action region and calling for performance of the determined action when the viewer determines that the input event was input to a position within the image corresponding to the active region (col 6, lines 47-57, 66 to col 7, line 7: scrolling action is performed when user clicks on the marquee window)
- storing by the viewer representation of active regions within the image in image-relative coordinates along with indications of the actions to be performed in response to input events directed to the active regions (col 5, line 40 to col 6, line 41: the numbers of X, Y pixels to move of the marquee object are defined suggests the image-relative coordinates be stored along with the action of scrolling performed in response to the input event of clicking on the marquee window)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Beri into Guedalia since Beri teaches the display of a image viewer within a web page for an animated image where in response to an input event on an active region, which is the image viewer, of the web page, an action is performed providing the advantage to define a viewer for an image in a web page for

separately controlling the display an image within a web page instead of displaying an image within a web page by the client browser conventionally as in Guedalia.

Regarding claims 2 and 5, which are dependent on claims 1 and 2 respectively, Guedalia discloses that the page displayed by the browser running on a client computer is a web page and a hyper-text markup language document (figure 3, #50; figures 4 and 6, #70).

Regarding claim 3, which is dependent on claim 2, Guedalia discloses that the server runs on a server computer and a description of the web page is requested by the browser from the server and received by the browser from the server via the Internet (figures 4 and 6, #78-82: "process mouse pointer coordinates...", "create new HTML page...", "send new HTML page to the client"; figures 4 and 6, # 86: receive new HTML page at the client).

Regarding claim 4, which is dependent on claim 2, Guedalia discloses that the server runs on the client computer and a description of the web page is requested by the browser from the server and received by the browser from the server via an inter-process communication medium within the client computer (figures 4 and 6, #92-104, 94: sending cached image data to client and display the new image data in the new HTML page if the requested image data already cached).

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Regarding claim 6, which is dependent on claim 2, Guedalia does not disclose that the *image is an OpenPix image* and wherein an invocation to a browser extension image viewer is included in the description of the web page.

Instead Guedalia discloses dynamically changing an image of a web page by including the zoom mode and pan mode for an image in a HTML page (col 22, line 62 to col 23, line 53; col 24, line 49 to col 25, line 17).

Beri discloses an invocation of a viewer to a browser for an image included in a web page (col 5, lines 13-40: "the animated marquee is implemented as an ActiveX Object ...the Web browser *invokes the HTML viewer* to display an HTML document...when the URL identifies another HTML document, the marquee object *then invokes the HTML viewer....*").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Guedalia to include the OpenPix image since zooming and panning an image in a HTML are various ways for dynamically changing an image coded in a web page.

Also, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Beri into Guedalia since Beri teaches invoking of a viewer to a browser for an image included in a web page providing the advantage to apply the viewer for separately controlling the display an image within a web page instead of displaying an image within a web page by a web browser conventionally.



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Regarding claim 7, which is dependent on claim 2, Guedalia and Beri disclose that the input events directed to the active region may include mouse-click, mouse-into, and mouse-out-from events, and actions to be performed in response to input events include display of a web page (Guedalia: figures 4 and 6, #72, #112; figure 7; col 24, lines 49-59; Beri: col 6, line 37 to col 7, line 7).

Regarding claim 8, which is dependent on claim 2, Guedalia discloses the x, y image-relative coordinates where the coordinates are based on a relative scale from 0 to 1 and where 1 corresponds to the full width or height (col 24, lines 10-49).

Guedalia does not disclose explicitly that the image-relative coordinates represent the position of points within the image, a point within the image represented by a pair of coordinates, a first coordinate of the pair having a fractional value representing the ratio of a horizontal line segment to a horizontal dimension of the image with a first endpoint coincident with a vertical edge of the image and a second endpoint coincident with the point, the horizontal line segment perpendicular to the vertical edge of the image, the second coordinate of the pair having a fractional value representing the ratio of a vertical line segment to a vertical dimension of the image with a first endpoint coincident with a horizontal edge of the image and a second endpoint coincident with the point, the vertical line segment perpendicular to the horizontal line edge of the image, the horizontal and vertical edge of the image intersecting at an origin having coordinates (0,0).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Guedalia to include the above features of the coordinates since the X, Y coordinates in Guedalia inherently includes the horizontal line segment and the vertical line segment, and it was well known in the art that the horizontal line segment perpendicular to the vertical edge of the image and the vertical line segment perpendicular to the horizontal line edge of the image.

Though Guedalia does not disclose that the horizontal edge and the vertical edge of the image intersects at the origin having coordinates (0,0), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Guedalia to include the intersection of the horizontal edge and the vertical edge of the image at the origin coordinates (0,0) since by moving the image to the left most corner, the horizontal edge and the vertical edge of the image will intersect at the origin coordinates (0,0).

Regarding claims 9 and 10, which are dependent on claims 2 and 9 respectively,

Guedalia does not disclose:

- passing a display altering input command by the browser to the viewer
- altering the display of the image by the viewer in accordance with the input command
- wherein display altering input events include a zoom input event and a pan input event

Beri discloses:

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- passing a display altering input command by the browser to the viewer (col 5, lines 13-39 and col 6, line 47 to col 7, line 7: the fact that the web browser invokes the viewer that sets the attributes of the marquee object as identified by the parameters in the object tag where one of the parameters of the marquee object is the Zoom parameter for reducing/enlarging the scrolled marquee object)
- altering the display of the image by the viewer in accordance with the input command (col 5, lines 13-39 and col 6, line 47 to col 7, line 7: the zoom feature for reducing/enlarging the image alters the display of the image in response to the input command)
- wherein display altering input events include a zoom input event and a pan input event (col 5, lines 13-39 and col 6, line 47 to col 7, line 7: the zoom event is applied to the image being scrolled inherently shows the pan input when scrolling by user)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Beri into Guedalia since Beri discloses altering input commands passed from the browser to the viewer providing the advantage to apply the altering commands to the image in the viewer within a web page for separately controlling the display an image within a web page instead of displaying an image within a web page by the client browser conventionally.

Regarding independent claim 11, Guedalia discloses:

- receiving a request from the browser to the server for a description of the page that includes a specification of the image and an associated image map which

specifies a size and location of the active region within the image and that specifies actions to be performed in response to input events directed to the active region (figure 4, #70-72: the displayed HTML page having an image that a user can click on shows that a request is sent from a browser to a server for a description of a HTML page and an input event, user clicking, directed to the active region; figure 4, #74-76: extracting the mouse pointer coordinates where user clicks and sending these coordinates to server shows that in response to an input event – user clicking – directed to the active region, the size and the location of the active region is specified; figures 4 and 6, col 19, lines 35-42: image maps enable a browser to extract the coordinates of the location of the mouse pointer when the user clicks on the mouse)

Guedalia does not disclose:

- including the invocation parameters that specify the image and the image map, to create a transformed page description
- the client-side map and the shape of the active region
- retrieving a description of the page
- determining the capabilities for viewing pages provided by the browser running on the client computer
- parsing the description of the page to find the specification of the image and the client-side image map included in the page
- substituting, in the description of the page, an invocation of a viewer for the specification of the image and the client-side image map included in the page

- sending the transformed page description to the browser

Instead, Guedalia discloses:

- extracting mouse pointer coordinates where user clicks (figure 4, #74), and said extracting is one of the feature of the image map happening at the client browser (col 19, lines 35-42).
- processing mouse pointer coordinates to determine image data for response and creating new HTML page with information about new image data (figure 4, #80-82)
- sending new HTML page to client (figure 4, #84)

Beri discloses substituting, in the description of the page, an invocation of a viewer for the specification of the image and the client-side image map included in the page (col 5, lines 13-39: "... when the HTML document 504 contains an <object> tag that identifies the marquee object... the HTML viewer then set attributes of the marquee object as *identified by the parameters* in the object tag ... to *invoke methods of the marquee object* ... the marquee object then *invokes the HTML viewer* to generate the image ..."). Beri further discloses sending the transformed page description to the browser (col 5, lines 32-39: displaying the animated image in the marquee window within the browser inherently shows that the transformed page description with said animated image is sent to the browser.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Guedalia to include the client-image map and the shape of the active region in the description of the page for the following reason. The fact that

the image maps in Guedalia enable a browser to extract the coordinates of the location of the mouse pointer when the user clicks on the mouse, and send these coordinates back to the server (col 19, lines 35-49 and figure 4) wherein extracting the mouse pointer coordinates where user clicks occurs in the client computer (as seen in figure 4, #74) shows that the image maps in Guedalia is a client-side image maps. In addition, the x, y coordinates of the active regions suggests the shape of the active regions since by connecting these coordinates, the shapes of the active regions are formed.

Also, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have incorporated "retrieving a description ...", "determining the capability for ... ", "parsing the description ... " to Guedalia for the following reasons.

The fact that the client computer displays the current HTML page inherently shows that *the browser retrieves the description of the page* for displaying.

The fact that "extracting mouse pointer coordinates ... " inherently shows that *the browser parses the description of the page* to find the coordinates of the image as well as the coordinates of the image where user clicks.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Beri into Guedalia since Beri teaches performing an invocation of a viewer for specification of the image and the client-side map included in the page, including the invocation parameters that specify the image within a web page providing the advantage to include a viewer for separately controlling the display an image within a web page instead of displaying an image within a web page by the client browser conventionally.

Claims 12-17 include the same limitations as in claims 2-7, and are rejected under the same rationale.

Claims 18-23 are for a system of method claims 1-8, and are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 24 includes the same limitation as in claim 8, and is rejected under the same rationale.

### ***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's arguments filed 8/13/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argue that Beri does not disclose or suggest storing representations of active regions within the image in image relative coordinates since the marquee window in Beri, or the web page in which it is displayed, is dynamically resizable.

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Beri discloses that "the Zoom parameter indicates a percentage by which the image being scrolled is to be reduced/enlarged. The one-to-one aspect ratio is maintained on 'zoomed' pages. A value of -1 indicates that the image is resized to fit in the marquee window" (col 6, lines 58-63).

Therefore, the image is considered as an active region within the marquee window where *the image is dynamically resizable since its size is reduced or enlarged depending on the scrolling*. This further shows that representations of the active

regions within the marquee window are stored and the coordinates of the image relative to the coordinates of marquee window are also stored when performing scrolling.

Applicants further argue that the parameter Zoom has nothing to do with altering the display of the marquee window frame, or the enclosing web-page display, but only with sizing the image to be displayed within the marquee window and the marquee window is not suggested to be resizable in Beri.

Examiner agrees.

However, claim 1 requires “storing by the viewer representations of active regions within the image in image-relative coordinates along with indications of the actions to be performed in response to input events directed to the active region.”

Beri discloses that “the Zoom parameter indicates a percentage by which the image being scrolled is to be reduced/enlarged. The one-to-one aspect ratio is maintained on ‘zoomed’ pages. A value of –1 indicates that the image is resized to fit in the marquee window” (col 6, lines 58-63). *The image in the marquee window* is considered active regions within the marquee window with image-relative coordinates where scrolling the image to reduce or enlarge the image is considered equivalent to the indications of actions to be performed in response to the input events (via scrolling) directed to the active regions.

Beri, therefore, discloses the argued feature.

Regarding claim 11, Applicants argue that there is no active region in the image.



Examiner respectfully disagrees.

The image within the marquee window which can be reduced or enlarged by scrolling is considered the active region.

Applicants also argue that there is no teaching or suggestion in Beri for user-specified commands that alter display of a page while the page is being displayed.

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Scrolling the image to reduce or enlarge the image in Beri is considered user-specified commands that alter display of a page while the page is being displayed since scrolling is carried out by a user, and reducing or enlarging the image is for altering display of a page in the marquee window while the page in the marquee window is displayed.

### ***Conclusion***

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Wies et al. (US Pat No. 6,161,126, 12/12/00, filed 2/2/99, priority 2/3/98).


Wies et al. (US Pat No. 6,353,850 B1, 3/5/02, filed 8/28/00, priority 2/3/98).

Seeger et al. (US Pat No. 6,640,010 B2, 10/28/03, filed 11/12/99).

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cong-Lac Huynh whose telephone number is 571-272-4125. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri (8:30-6:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on 571-272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
**STEPHEN HONG**  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Clh  
2/22/05